USE OF MILKING MACHINES GAINS

Increased Number Being Employed Makes Cleaning Methods of Much Importance.

HOT-WATER METHOD IS BEST

To Keep Mechanical Devices Sweet and Clean All Parts Should Be Scrubbed at Least Once Every Week.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The increasing use of milking machines in the United States makes the method of cleaning and caring for them an important one. In studies of dairy sanitation the number of bacteria which survive various methods of cleaning and care enables investigators to determine the relative merits of various systems of cleaning machines. In addition to laboratory observations, the United States Department of Agriculture has tried out methods of cleaning and sterilizing mechanical milkers on a number of farms.

On 13 farms where only ordinary care was given, the highest bacteria count was more than 2,000,000 per cubic centimeter, and the average was more than a quarter of a million. After the machines had been kept clean and sterilized by the hot-water method, the average of 261 samples showed less than 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and one sample showed only one thousand. Of course, with careless methods, milk produced by hand milking may be badly contaminated; but the milking machine, being an additional piece of apparatus between the cow and the consumer, should receive special care.

Hot-Water Method Best.

Sterilizing milking machines with a chlorine solution has been done on a good many farms, but the tests made by the department have shown that much better results come from the use of the hot-water method. Just after milking, the machines are rinsed with cold or lukewarm water drawn through by vacuum, the stream being broken occasionally by pulling the teat cups out of the water and immersing them again. This is done 10 or 12 times. The process is then repeated with hot soda solution, and the cups and tubing are washed with a brush at the same time. Then the parts are rinsed by drawing clean water through by vacuum.

After this cleaning, the long milk tubes with the teat cups attached are

Milking Machine in Operation.

detached from the head of the pail, the air tubes (on inflation types of machines) plugged, and the whole immersed in a tank of clean water. The water is then heated to 160 degrees or 170 degrees F. This may be done by setting the tank on a stove; by setting it up and building a fire under it; or by introducing steam from a boiler. The parts are left in this water until the next milking.

The effect of heating upon the rubber parts has not yet been fully determined, but so far the temperatures used have had little effect on the life of the rubber.

Clean Thoroughly Each Week.

To keep the machines sweet and clean they must be taken entirely apart once a week and all the parts scrubbed with brushes and hot soda solution. The vacuum line should be cleaned every two weeks by drawing hot soda solution through it, but if milk is accidentally drawn into it the pipe should be cleaned immediately after milking. Pails and covers need to be washed and sterilized with steam or boiling water after every milking.

It is important that the development of mechanical milkers should not be handicapped by improper methods of cleaning them.

BIG DANGER IN USING LIME

When All Acidity of Soil Has Been Used Up There Is Trouble in Raising Some Crops.

A test was made covering 15 years of growing truck crops with manure, at the rate of ten loads to the acre, and with other fertilizers. The fertilized plots yielded good crops for a few years and then failed. Doctor Hartwell of the Rhode Island experiment station does not advise any fertilizers in continuous crop rotation without green manuring. He said that Rhode Island was responsible for the use of lime, and now it ought to be responsible for saying that there is danger in using too much lime. When you have used up all the acidity in the soil you are in for trouble, especially with such crops as spinach. If you do not get any pink on blue litmus paper, the soil does not need more lime.

Long Rows in Garden.

Planting garden crops in rows far enough apart so horse tools may be used to work them, saves a lot of hoeing.

Maintaining Work Stock.

Ear corn and alfalfa hay alone are sufficient to maintain farm horses and mules doing a considerable amount of medium to hard work.

Plow Garden Early.

The earlier the garden is plowed the better, but it shouldn't be done while the ground is wet and soggy.

Keep Out Bugs and Disease.

Changing locations for the various garden crops helps to keep out insects and disease.

CUCUMBER DISORDER SPREAD BY INSECTS

Mosaic Disease Is Widespread in the United States.

Wild Cucumber Vine and Common Milkweed Are Principal Host Plants of Malady—Eradication Is Strongly Urged.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The wild cucumber vine and the common milkweed, as shown by investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, are the principal wild host plants of the cucumber mosaic, or "white pickle" disease. This disease is widespread in the United States, but is most general and serious in the Middle West, where the major portion of the pickle-growing industry is located. Cucumber mosaic is caused by a virus, and the most common means of spreading it is by two kinds of insects, the striped cucumber beetle, the melon aphis, and by pickers. The disease is not carried through the winter in the soil or by insects, and trials have shown that

Mosaic Disease of Cucumber.

seeds from diseased cultivated cucumbers rarely produce mosaic plants. It has been found, however, that seeds from mosaic fruits of the wild cucumber will produce a certain percentage of mosaic plants when planted and the disease may thus winter over on this wild host. Wild cucumber vines appear along fences and streams from three to four weeks before the cultivated cucumbers are planted, and the striped cucumber beetle feeds on these wild plants and then flies to the cucumber fields, carrying the mosaic virus if it exists. The common milkweed is also subject to cucumber mosaic and as it lives for many years the disease is reproduced each year from the diseased roots. Insects, particularly the melon aphis, are also the agents which carry mosaic from milkweed to cucumber. Eradication of these wild hosts is strongly advised as the most effective control measure yet known. Field experiments indicate that such treatment not only reduces the amount of disease in the fields, but also its seriousness by delaying its appearance by two to four weeks just at the time when the plants are producing large yields.

CORN FOR SILAGE PURPOSES

Early Planting of Well-Matured Seed of Large Variety Is Often Most Profitable.

In the north an early planting of well-matured seed of a large variety of corn is often most profitable when the crop is intended for silage purposes. Of course, if a grain crop is desired, the corn variety must be chosen that has the best chance of maturing a good yield of grain. But if silage is the object, the same degree of maturity is not necessary. The production may be increased simply by choosing a somewhat longer season crop, one that will reach the proper ensiling stage at about the same time the Northern grain would have to be maturing. Here is one more place where the Northern silo owner can get the jump on some of his less fortunate neighbors.

FIRST GARDEN CULTIVATION

Work Is of Importance and Should Be Done at Right Time and in Proper Manner.

The first cultivation of the garden will be very important. This work should be done at the right time and in the proper manner. Later cultivations will depend to a considerable extent upon the first cultivation. The tender little plants will need assistance to use the plant foods and the moisture made available by stirring the soil and leaving it exposed to the sun, air and soil organisms.

WOOD ASHES ASSIST GARDEN

Material Should Be Scattered Over Soil to Get Benefit of Potash Fertilizer.

Do not waste any wood ashes from the grate. Strew them over the garden. They are rich in potash fertilizer. It will leach into the ground, but unlike nitrates, will remain there in suspension and the plants can get the full benefit. You are throwing away money when you throw away wood ashes. They are especially valuable for daffodil and tulip beds.

BIG VALUE OF ALFALFA

Alfalfa pasture is worth $25 to $35 per acre when it will feed 20 pigs per acre that will gain 200 pounds each during the season. If they are fed without pasture, they will need 1,500 pounds more of corn and 800 pounds of tankage. In addition to this we can cut a ton or two of hay from the same land and still have better grazing than if it were not mowed.—J. M. Evvard, Iowa Station.

Farmer Who Gets Ahead.

In farming, as in manufacturing, the man who can convert waste products, or by-products, into cash, is the one who gets ahead.

Let Lettuce Follow Onions.

In August, after the onions are pulled, the beds can be well cultivated, then planted with lettuce seed. This will come up and grow rapidly when the showers come in the fall.

Formaldehyde Potato Seed.

Formaldehyde your seed potatoes if you want clean high grade tubers and lots of them.

Test Seeds Before Planting.

Old seeds kept over should be tested before planting.

NEW SPORT SHOES

Season at Hand for Footwear in Variety of Leathers.

Many Styles Available for Street Wear, Formal Occasions and for Games.

In buying shoes, says a fashion writer, one must now look ahead to the season in which sport costumes, wool hose or silk and wool, or silk lisle in all of the soft colors, will be worn with footwear of the sport order in a variety of leathers. A shoe is not in the sport class simply because there is a dominant interest in sportwear. Sport shoes are for street, golf and walking, but for dress and semidress the pretty straps in patent, satin, brocade and suede are correct. There are a number of new styles, including straps with jeweled buckles for evening wear, suedes and satins for evening wear, while buck with fringed tongues for street and sport wear in summer, and gold cloth mules for the boudoir.

It is well to get a proper definition of sport footwear. There is a difference between sport shoes and sports shoes. The first term is generally applied to a rather wide variety of footwear that is used quite generally for street wear in summer. These shoes are made of a variety of materials on rather broad toe lasts carrying flat, broad heels, and are frequently fitted with rubber soles.

The second term is used to designate footwear intended for use for some particular game or sport and used exclusively, or nearly so, for that sport, such as football, baseball, bowling, basketball and track, etc.

Right at this minute "the craze," so called, is for smoked leathers and coffee shades of elk, horse and calf, and white and pearl buck. The smoked leathers are very popular for the new footwear.

White buck is one of the most popular of our sport leathers. It is used in footwear for a large variety of sport and outing wear.

It should be mentioned that the pearl grays still retain their popularity in calf and buck.

Black patent leathers are smart in flat heeled oxford styles.

Full Louis and baby Louis heels divide honors in dress styles.

Flat and one-inch heels are favored for sports wear.

HAT OF YELLOW LACE STRAW

Charming hat of yellow lace straw with wooden beads in colors. It has a band of narrow ribbon dangling over the side, tinted to match the beads.

BLOUSE PART OF THE SUIT

Garment Adds to Two-Piece or Three-Piece Costume; Embroidery Very Much in Favor.

The Parisian designer is taking great interest this spring in blouses, which are really a part of the three-piece or two-piece costume suit, and likewise vests, which seem to be a necessary trimming.

English embroidery is very much in favor. The lingerie blouse, sometimes handkerchief linen and sometimes fine voile, is decorated with small embroidered eyelets. Then, on the other hand, there is a blouse of plain red or henna crepe de chine which has for its only trimming a long and full flounce in the front. This ripples gracefully in the opening of the coat and takes the place of a vest. Again a blouse of organdie is used, with a huge collar for the outside of the coat. The latter is black serge. A straight blouse of white pique or pink has sleeves which show below the cuffs of the tailored suit. The cuffs are lined with a clear color. It is noticed that the blouses of all kinds of crepe are as elaborately trimmed as the frocks and suits.

A blouse of white crepe de chine has little bands of red on the collars and cuffs and small silk tassels. A red blouse tones agreeably with a costume suit of beige. The pleasant influence is noted in the fastening of the collars and cuffs in some of the crepe de chine novelties.

A white blouse, embroidered in red on the sides of the sleeves and in the front, reminds one exactly of the smocks worn by the Rumanian peasants.

SCARFS WITH LONG FRINGE

Checks Feature of Lighter Garments for Spring Wear; Also of Dark-Toned Stockings.

When the spring days are too warm for a coat or a cape, there are the scarfs. The best looking are checked and finished with long wool fringe. Often the scarf is sold with sweater and tam to match. The accessories want to have their say in checks, too. There are gilets, that start out so subdued in creamy white batiste or organdie, but break away from their demureness, finishing themselves with the brightest of checked gingham or crepe collars. There are dark-toned silk and wool stockings, brightened with striking checked stripes.

You can buy handkerchiefs with gay checked borders and others even gayer, where the centers are checked and the border white. There are parasols of checked gingham, lovely purses and vanities of checked silk and handkerchief bags straight from paris made of checked and plain ribbons. Besides, there are link girdles in about every color that one can think of, that look like a checkerboard cut up in strips.

Fancies Come in Sets.

Many of the smart shops showing millinery in all its various style phases, carry scarfs to match, the hats that are sport in character. In fact, it is quite collegiate to have a set of this type. The scarf may be of Shetland wool and the hat a straw brim with a fabric crown, but the same decoration one finds on the hat will be repeated in the scarf. Wool flowers are exceedingly smart and are popular in bright color tones. One also finds that, more frequently than not, the same wool employed to fashion the flowers will form the fringe at the end of the scarf.

Moire Silk.

Moire silks that were prominent in Paris last autumn seem to be attracting more attention in this country now than when the vogue was new. The softer silks of this finish lend themselves effectively to the new dr models.

SPORTS AND STREET COAT

This is something new in polo coats for either sports or street wear. The inverted plait is not stitched below the shoulders, which gives more than the usual comfort in a top coat.

GAY COLORS FOR THE SKIRTS

Reds, Greens and Purples Are Prominent; White Flannel With Conventional Designs.

A novelty material is being shown by a manufacturer of separate skirts. This is a white flannel with conventional designs in bright colors, printed to give a sort of stripe effect, although these patterns run only about halfway up the skirt. The colors are gay reds and greens or purples, and are fast, it is said.

Another novelty is a white flannel skirt with four panels, two back and two front, of knife plaits, the plain portions of the skirt being painted with gayly colored butterflies. A skirt which is said to be a number much in demand is of rose tweed with the double fringe side trimming, the pockets being crescent shaped, finished off with embroidered arrows. This model is made up in all the popular shades and is for immediate wear.

A covert skirt is plaited, with a darker pattern in brown showing between, the belt unusually wide and finished off with long fringes of tobacco brown silk.

Many silk types are found in rosshanara crepe, while a black and white striped wool forms a checkerboard border about six inches wide.

A Plaited Blouse.

An accordion-plaited blouse of canton crepe, cut upon kimono lines, was an unusually treated complement to a black kasha suit. This, as well as the emphatically stressed accordion-plaited ruffles, accented upon tailored dress and suit necklines and cuffs, attests a certain favor of this mode.

Scarfs Match Suits.

The three-piece mode extends to bathing suit realms, one factory having conceived the idea of completing the one-piece bathing suit, or two-in-one, as their newest version of the swimming suit is called, by adding a matching scarf or cape of knitted cloth.

NEW NECKLINE IN FROCKS

Evening Dress Model Has Bodice Cut Straight Across Back Below Shoulder Blades.

An evening dress model has the bodice cut straight across the back just below the shoulder blades. To the center is fastened a jeweled chain, which straps the shoulders and extends eight inches below the waistline in front, where it terminates in a large plaque or pendant of filigree gold or enamel and cut stones. A variation of the same idea for a black frock has the necklace made of a strand of black velvet ribbon embroidered in diamonds and jet with a paste and jet pendant in front. This gives an entirely new neckline and is very becoming where sleeves are not worn.

Skims Tip of the Ear.

Paris fashions take little note of the weather. In spite of warm spring days, some of the new blouses have high necks and long sleeves with little edgings of ostrich to simulate fur. One especially chic dark blue taffeta blouse with a jeweled girdle and a deep embroidered hem coming well below the hips, has a neckline that skims the tip of the ear. The neckline is heightened even more by ostrich trimming, and the result is smartness itself, on a cool day.

Gray Costume Unique.

A costume worked out in gray and white consists of a straight, full cape of gray velvet and a gray velvet frock. The cape is attached to a deep ermine band which forms the collar. The bottom is cut in deep points.

AERIAL A TROUBLE SOURCE

Amateurs Should Check Up on Antenna If Radio Doesn't Work.

One of the difficulties encountered by the amateur radio enthusiast is the installation of an aerial. After he has constructed his homemade wireless receiving set and is ready for a test he may become discouraged if the outfit doesn't work.

Check up the aerial.

An unsoldered splice or improper insulation may be causing the trouble.

The person eager to install a receiving set who has no place outside to fasten the aerial can string it between two rooms. Incidentally, it isn't necessary to open a window to hear. Radio waves travel through buildings with almost the same speed they travel through the ether.

If you are so fortunate as to have a place for a regular aerial, put up a single wire 100 feet long about 20 feet above the ground, or a few feet above the roof of your house. It is best to keep above the surrounding trees. Bring the "lead wire" into the station on insulators.

If you prefer an antenna of more than one wire, keep the wires well spliced. A two-wire aerial should have at least four feet between the wires. Antennae of more than two wires should be spaced about three feet apart.

Want Radio for Air Safety.

Aeronautical experts in England insist that radio is a necessity to safeguard aerial travel. The house of commons has before it regulations requiring passenger-carrying planes to be equipped for aerial communication, and as soon as an agreement is effected with the international convention and aerial navigation, the regulations will be issued. The regulations specify that all planes carrying ten or more people be equipped with a transmitter and a receiver. The British air secretary has ordered all planes crossing the English ...ery wireless apparatus.

RADIO

MARCONI REALLY FATHER OF RADIO

Story of the Gifted Italian's Work In Development of Air Communication.

While experiments along the line of radio really started as far back as 1827 and hundreds of scientists were interested in solving the problems involved for many years, it was not until 1896 when Senatore Guglielmo Marconi took out his first patent that the mastery of air communication got its first great impetus. His life history is to all practical intents the history of radio communication.

Senatore Guglielmo Marconi, G. C. V. O., L. L. D., D-Sc. M. I. E. E., was born in Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874. His mother was Irish, while his father was of a family whose mechanical ability was marked. After an education at Leghorn and Bologna, the young man interested himself in the problem of wireless telegraphy, starting his research in 1895. He went to England and in 1896 took out the first patent ever granted for a practical system of wireless telegraphy, by the use of electric waves. His early experiments in England were made at Westbourne Park. Shortly afterward Marconi saw W. H. Preece and at his request made some experiments for officials of the postoffice. Some further experiments were made in May, 1897, in the Bristol channel, wireless communication being established between Lavernock and Brean Down, a distance of nine miles.

On the invitation of the Italian government Marconi afterward went to Spezia where a land station was erected, which was kept in constant communication with two Italian battleships working from a distance of 12 miles. For this success the Italian government conferred upon Marconi the honor of knighthood. After a return to England further experiments were conducted and on July 20, 1897, the first radio company was formed and two permanent stations erected. In 1898 wireless reports of yacht races in Kingston were made and proved the usefulness and adaptability to which the system lends itself to commercial purposes. In December, 1898, Marconi installed apparatus to provide communication between the South Foreland lighthouse and a lighthouse on the south coast. In 1899 Marconi read a paper on "Wireless Telegraphy" before the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London.

Early in 1901 telegraphic communication was established between two points more than 250 miles distant and at the end of that year Marconi transmitted signals from Poldhu, in Cornwall to St. Johns, Newfoundland. In 1902 he received on board the steamship Philadelphia in the presence of the officers, good messages on the tape when at a distance of over 1,500 miles from the transmitting station and signals at over 2,000 miles. In December, 1902, the station established at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, under a contract with the Canadian government for transatlantic wireless telegraphy, was put into communication with the Cornwall station at Poldhu and inaugural messages were transmitted to the King of England, the King of Italy and to the London Times. In October, 1903, the steamship Lucania published a daily wireless bulletin from messages received from the Marconi stations. A powerful station at Clifden on the west coast of Ireland was opened early in 1907 for the establishment of commercial relations with the American continent at Glace Bay.

Mr. Marconi's work has been recognized by many governments and seats of learning; he has been decorated by the King of Italy and the late ex-Czar of Russia as an honorary doctor of many universities, including Oxford, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Liverpool and Pennsylvania, besides having received the freedom of the principal Italian cities. In 1914 he was elected a senator in the Italian parliament. He also holds many scientific awards granted by various societies and institutions.

Upon the declaration of war by Italy, Senatore Marconi placed his services at the disposal of King Victor and was given the rank of lieutenant in the Italian army. He was employed on important military missions to England by the Italian government and after this service was transferred as temporary commander in the Italian navy. Marconi visited the United States in 1917 as member of the official mission sent by Italy. In 1919 Marconi was appointed plenipotentiary delegate to the peace conference at Paris, and in this capacity signed the peace treaties with Austria and Bulgaria. He was afterward awarded the Italian military cross.

This very important figure in the wireless world, who has received about all the honors possible for the scientific world to bestow upon him,

Guglielmo Marconi.

including the Nobel prize, has not given up active work, but is even now engaged in radio telephone experiments.

Radio enthusiasts have increased tenfold within the last few months, it appears from a survey conducted by the Associated Press and covering the central west, Kentucky and Texas. At virtually all points from which reports have been received, there are thousands of radio sets, particularly for purposes of telephony, where at most there were hundreds before.

While the sets are used chiefly for pleasure and experience, they are being put to practical uses in many cases. Numerous farmers are receiving market and weather reports, and police are receiving bulletins. Sermons, concerts, health talks and style talks are transmitted. Universities and professional operators are co-operating.

Approximate figures are reported from various states and centers indicating the present number of radio sets. According to A. L. Benson of St. Louis, division manager of the American Radio Relay league, about 90,000 radiophones are used in four states as follows: Iowa, 23,000; Missouri, 25,000; Nebraska, 22,000; Kansas, 20,000. In St. Louis alone there are some 2,200. The radiophones chiefly carry concert music, but in many localities farmers have installed them to receive market reports.

Correspondence from Texas reports 263 stations in Dallas, ranging in size from ¼ K. W. to 20 watts, and almost equal numbers in other cities of the state.

Cleveland, Ohio, reports probably 15,000 radio enthusiasts, 1,000 sending stations in greater Cleveland, virtually all amateurs, and 10,000 receiving sets used almost nightly. These estimates exclude commercial sets. Cincinnati reports 500 sets.

Indiana has 4,500 amateur radio sets and Indianapolis 1,000 radiophones.

Wisconsin has nearly 1,500 stations, and the number is said by Malcomb P. Hanson, University of Wisconsin operator, to be increasing at the rate of five a day. Nearly 1,000 sets are reported in Milwaukee and vicinity.

North Dakota has a number of receiving stations and a few fairly powerful telegraph and telephone sending stations. The North Dakota Agricultural college is planning to install a 100-watt service for farmers. The vacuum tube is displacing older equipment in the state.

Marked growth is reported at Omaha, Neb., by two radio clubs, which have been in existence only six months. The University of Nebraska and Nebraska Wesleyan, co-operating, send to amateurs in Nebraska, South Dakota, Iowa, Colorado and Kansas.

H. G. Corcoran of Washington, D. C., Needs No Aerial for His Radio Outfit, His Receiving Wire Being Connected to the Wire Springs of His Bed.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.43; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.42.

Corn—Cargoes on grade of nearly 12,000 bu. brought 69⅛c for No. 2 mixed, 68½ for No. 2 white, and 67⅞ for No. 3 white corn. Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 71 and 72 cents per bushel for carlots on spot. Cob corn is firm on a basis of $3.60 per barrel for carloade prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 49c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 48@48½.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.16¼; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $35; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $33; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $36.

Hay—For good hay, in timothy, light mixed, and sound clover, there is a fair demand at within range of $18 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oats (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 40@41c; do, choice, 38@39; do, good, 34@37; do, prints, 41@42; do, blocks, 40@41; do, nearby, 35@38; ladies, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@23; storepacked, 21; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 22@23.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 25; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 25; Western, 25; West Virginia, 24; Southern, 23@24.

Live Poultry—Chickens, young, per lb., large, smooth, 34@35c; do, staggy, rough, 27@28; white leghorns, 27@28; do spring, per lb, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 50@60; do, white leghorns, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., per lb., 45@50; old roosters, per lb., 16@17; do, old hens, per lb. over 4½ lbs., 29@30; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 23@24; do, white pekings, per lb., 25@26; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 23@25; pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50; do, do, young, 45@50; guinea fowl, young, each, 2 lbs., 70@75; do, do, under 1½ lbs., 35@40; old, each, 35@40.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania No. 1, 100 lbs., $1@1.25; New York and New Jersey No. 1, do, $1@1.25; Western No. 1, do, $1@1.25; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1@1.25; Southern Maryland McCormicks, do, $1@1.25; red potatoes, do, $1@1.25; all sections, No. 2, do, 50c; all sections, per 150-lb. bag, $2@2.50; No. 2, do, $1@1.25.

New Potatoes, Florida, No. 1, per brl., $6@6.50; No. 2 do, $4@4.50; No. 1, per bu. crt., $1.75@2; No. 2, do, $1.25@1.50; No. 1 per 150-lb. sack, $5; No. 2 per 150-lb. sack, $3.50; sweets, North Carolina No. 1, per brl., $3.50@4.50; Eastern Shore Maryland and Delaware, do, $3.50@4.50; Eastern Shore Virginia, do, $3@4; yams, all sections, brl., $3@3.50; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per brl., $1.50@2; sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp., $1.25@1.50; yams, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per bu. hamp, 50@75.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.52¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.57¼, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.45½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 79c, and No. 2 mixed, 78½, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49c.

Hay—No. 1, $29@31; No. 2, $26@29; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $22@24.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27@28c; do, firsts, 25@26½; storage packed, extra firsts, 28½@29; do, firsts, 27½@28; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy, candled selections, 38; do, uncandled, 35@36; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 29@34; do, hennery browns, extras, 31; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 28½@30.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 40@40¾c; creamery, extras (92 score), 39½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 37@39; packing stock, current fresh gathered, extra firsts, 27½@28½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 17½c; do, average run, 17; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 17½@18; do, average run, 17.

Live Poultry—Chickens, unquoted and nominal; broilers, 60c; chickens, 27@33; fowls, 27; roosters, 15; turkeys, 25@30; dressed firm; Western chickens, 27@43; fowls, 32@33; old roosters, 20@25; turkeys, 30@51.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.40@1.45; do, garlicky, $1.34@1.41.

Oats—No. 2, white, 49@49½c; No. 3, white, 47@47½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handyweight veals, per lb., 9½@10c; choice, fat, heavy veals, 8@8½; fair to good, 7½@8; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; heavy rough calves, 5@6.

Lambs and Sheep—No. 1 sheep, per lb., 6@7c; fair to good, 4@12; spring lambs, 35 to 40 pounds, 10@18; poor and heavy lambs, 14@15.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb., 7@8c; medium, 5@6; bulls, as to quality, 4@5; cows, choice to fancy, 4½@5; common to fair, 2@4; oxen, as to quality, 3@4½; milch cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; common to fair, per head, $30@40.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $6.75@8.65; bulls, $5@6.25; cows, $1.50@5.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime Maryland spring lambs, $19; clipped lambs, $10@15; clipped sheep, $4@8.50; culls, $3@3.50.

The Useful Horse.

"I notice you Plunkville motorists are careful to give the road to all horses."

"Yes, only a few left in this neighborhood. You never know when you'll need one to haul you out of a mudhole."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Luck.

"He does not love me any more," sobbed the heart-broken young wife.

"You are lucky," said the seasoned matron, "If he does not love you any less."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON — A. L. PITTS, JR.
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGUID
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

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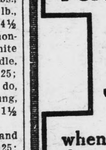

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Pays

SAW DEEP-SEA BATTLE.

Passengers See Porpoises And Sharks In Fierce Fight.

New York.—Thrilling stories of a deep-sea battle between a school of nearly 100 porpoises and a half-dozen big sharks were brought in by passengers on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VII.

Passengers who crowded the rail to witness the struggle said they saw at least 40 of the porpoises slain before the steamer drew away from the briny battle ground.

One woman, sympathizing with the porpoises, urged the captain to stop and send out a boat load of sailors to kill the horrid old sharks, but the captain insisted on maintaining strict neutrality.

EX-SENATOR GRONNA DEAD.

He Represented North Dakota In Upper Branch Of Congress.

Lakota, N. D.—Asle J. Gronna, former United States Senator from North Dakota, died at his home here. He was 64 years old. Mr. Gronna recently returned from Rochester, Minn., where he underwent an operation.

$75,000 NECKLACE RETURNED.

Customs Agent Learn Widow Purchased Jewels In U. S.

New York.—The $75,000 pearl necklace which customs men took from Mrs. Henrietta Stromberg, widow of a wealthy Swiss manufacturer, because she failed to declare it upon her arrival aboard the Aquitania, was returned to her. A canceled check showing she had bought it here in 1920, and statements by two Fifth avenue jewelers verifying the purchase, were offered in her behalf.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 18.

FRANCE GIVEN HINT TO PAY DEBT

Polite Message Sent By American Commission

FRENCH ARE IN QUANDARY

Not In Position To Pay Unless Their Creditors Settle Claims—America's Responsibility.

Paris.—The American Debt Funding Commission communicated to the French Government three days ago the text of the War Debt Funding law and the resolution adopted by the Debt Commission in connection with it, together with the request that the French Government make any observation it desired concerning the execution of the terms of the law.

This step is taken in official circles as a polite intimation that the time had come to enter into serious negotiations for payments on the debt, although it is not believed here that the American commission intends to force matters.

The documents were handed over to the Minister of Finance with the request that he make a full report with regard to the debt and the financial situation.

The French reply is expected now to be briefly to the effect that France intends to pay all she owes, but must have a chance to collect some debts owing to her; also that the burden of reconstruction is such that France has been unable to provide a sinking fund for her war debt, as she had been obliged to make advances for that purpose for the account of Germany, who had not paid the reparations due from her.

"This communication comes just at a time when France is being asked to the Genoa Conference to reduce some of her claims against former Allies," said a high government official. "We are glad to be generous with our Allies, but in order to do so our Allies must stand with us. We are in a position of a commercial house with big debts and big outstanding credits, asked by creditors to pay and by debtors to reduce and suspend. If we are to pay we must be paid."

The balance sheet of French war debts is given here as follows:

Owing:	Gold Francs
To the United States	13,750,000,000
To Great Britain	12,500,000,000
Total	26,250,000,000
Due to France:	
From Italy	1,000,000,000
From Russia	4,000,000,000
From Belgium	2,250,000,000
Jugo Slavia	500,000,000
Other Allies, including Rumania	1,250,000,000
Total	9,000,000,000
Plus reparations due from Germany	68,000,000,000
Total	77,000,000,000

It is not pretended that the whole 68,000,000,000 due in reparations ought to be included in the war debt balance sheet, but that at least 25,000,000,000 gold francs already spent by France for the account of Germany in the reconstruction work of Northern France ought to be so included. This would bring the credit side of the sheet to 34,000,000,000 gold francs, showing a balance in favor of France of 8,000,000,000 gold francs.

All the Allies are still considered here as equally responsible for the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, and the associated Power, the United States, is morally responsible for its execution, in the opinion of French officials, since the treaty was not rejected by the United States on account of the reparations clauses. Hence, it is argued, France is justified in asking America's help to bring in what is owed France under the terms of the treaty, so she can pay her debts.